

Probate Office

# Jacksonville

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

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SATURDAY, Nov. 5, 1881.

We have not much to say in reply to Dr. Groce's letter this week except to disclaim the "uncharitableness" attributed to us, and to preserve consistency on this convict system.

We have no reason to deal uncharitably with Col. Glidden or Dr. Groce. It is a system that they are officially connected with which brings them within range of our remarks. Otherwise the Republican might have lived 44 years longer and never even mentioned the names of Col. Glidden and Dr. Groce.

Dr. Groce admits two of the most essential points made in our article—to wit: 1st, That a man died suddenly in the coalings, who had been carried out that morning for work; and 2nd, That at the time of our official visit there last winter there was a convict ruptured—reducible hernia. The Dr. calls it—not does he at all controvert our statement that the man came in from chopping wood that day with the hernia anything else but "reduced," but to offset the weight of this statement, the Dr. tells us that Nedly (the convict) not only did not die as we had heard, but left the employ of Mr. Glidden weighing 30 lbs. more than when he went in. This proves if it proves anything, we suppose, that Alabama Furnace chain gang is a good place to go to, if one has reducible hernia. We give the Dr. the benefit of the advertisement at any rate.

As to the death of that convict in the woods. Dr. Groce knows no more about that, of his personal knowledge, than we do. He goes on with great positiveness to trace the convict from the stockade apparently well, to the coalings, the complaint of the man being sick, the humane "order" of the boss, clear on down to that apocryphal story of the man suffering with sun stroke eating a hearty dinner, etc., etc. To read it, it sounds like the Dr. was standing on the ground, taking in the "humane" scene; but not so, the Dr. wasn't there no more than we were. He gives himself dead away when he says in this connection that a messenger was dispatched for him, but that he was from home and did not see him. In fact did not see him until he was dead. Now, as we have said, all the Dr. knows about this case is hearsay. All we know is hearsay. We have heard the story quite different from responsible men and if they don't flinch when the time comes to speak, we shall prove a story quite different from that as related by the Dr. Possibly if men don't speak now; who can speak, and tell the truth about it, they will have an opportunity to take a "swear" at it next winter.

Now as to the charge of inconsistency in the Report we endorsed to the Legislature and the article to which the Dr. alludes. For purpose of absolute accuracy on this point, for we pride on consistency of character, we quote it:

Mr. Grant was on the joint committee to inquire into the treatment of convicts, appointed by the late Legislature, and he alone of the committee visited Alabama Furnace, and that committee on page four of their report say: "From our own observation, and from the testimony as heretofore mentioned, we have to report that we found that the convicts, as a general rule, were not harder worked than was consistent with humanity,—that they were well and warmly clad and shod, were served with a sufficient amount of wholesome diet, and were kindly and humanely treated."

The report truly says as a "rule" these men are humanely treated. The cases set out in the testimony accompanying the report were exceptional, of course, or the system would be the most horrible ever read of from Bulgaria. Every rule, it is said, has its exceptions. We want to see the law so hedge about the convict that these exceptional cases of cruelty cannot occur without punishment following for those who have convicts in charge. Of all men most helpless is the prisoner. The law while it punishes him, should protect him from outrage by strict enactment. The Dr. should have gone on and quoted more of that report, where the practice of working together and mixing together the felon and misdeemeanor classes is condemned. It did not suit his purpose to do this. The convict system is a very good thing to Dr. Groce. It is pure bread and butter to him, but it is no less a fact that about all these convict camps there hangs a cloud, which often takes the shape of rumor, swift flying as the wind and as widely diffused throughout the whole country, telling of outrage, and suffering, and illegal detention of men whose times have expired. The Legislature has made only one attempt to penetrate it. It was not entirely successful. If true to its mission to protect the weak from the strong it will try again, and we trust to God be successful, for the credit of our State, in stamping the system as benevolent, or so exposing its rottenness, its injustice, its terrible disregard of human dignity, that the people will demand its abolition.

We have nothing to make by fighting in our weak strength for the human rights of these unfortunate people. If we were polite, we should defend it as benevolent, like Dr. Groce does, and please the strong men who control this labor and who have grown rich from its employment, and who have political power, and who pay well for work done for them. We have always, since our attention was first directed to the subject, opposed the rule of the convict camps that indiscriminately mix those of the two broad degrees in crime. As to the reported cases of cruelty we know nothing, except from rumor, but they come so often and have been repeated each year with such iteration, that we think the Alabama Legislature should never cease its efforts until it has reached the bottom of the matter, and the elite smear of Dr. Groce, or the com-

bined influence of all the "bosses" in and out of convict camps, will not deter us from making an effort to have the Legislature do this thing next session, if we live to get to Montgomery.

At this season of the year heretofore our patrons have been more prompt than this season to pay up their accounts to the office. We expect all to settle off the little amounts due the office. Some of it is due the estate of the former proprietor, which estate we intend to settle up this winter. We do not want to put out any accounts for collection, but our relation to that estate will compel us to do so, if our friends are not more prompt in settling of accounts.

It is seldom that we call attention to our advertising friends that we do so with more genuine pleasure than we feel in directing attention to the advertisement, in another column, of the Crow Bros' new addition to their stock of goods and Groceries. They are young men of worth, accommodating and fair dealers, and will do all they promise to do. Go see and price their goods and we feel sure you will not go away disappointed.

Creme Oatmeal Toilet Soap, 10ct per box of three highly perfumed cakes, at Montgomery Co's.

We acknowledge complimentary ticket to the third annual exhibition of the Industrial (colored) Fair Association of Ala., to be held at Montgomery beginning Nov. 15th and ending Nov. 18th.

Jos. A. Jones, Esq., a former popular citizen of this place, has removed with his family to Oxford, where he has gone into business with Mr. Alfred Morgan.

Brittain & McGinnis have a fine stock of groceries on the Woodward corner. As they are enterprising gentlemen they will doubtless advertise and let the country know the extent of the inducements they can offer.

Emmett Laird, son of Wm. C. Laird of this place, left for New Mexico, to make that his future home last Monday. We can say it is with unfounded regret we see him leave. He is a model young man in every respect, and they are so uncommon in this day and generation, that a country can ill afford to lose one. We wish him unabated prosperity.

John Vice, an old and highly respectable citizen of this county, died Oct. 31, after a long illness.

We learn that Rev. F. M. Treadaway will occupy the pulpit in the M. E. Church in this place every 4th Sunday in the month. We are gratified that the Church is to have the service of so good a man. He is an earnest and faithful minister, and will do a good work.

Died.—Upon Sunday last, Tommie Arnold son of Dr. J. D. Arnold of this place.

We have no fear of excessive elegy in this short notice of the noble boy who has gone to the undiscoveted bowers of the spirit land, but rather that we can speak in befitting terms of the many splendid traits of the character, excellencies mental and moral, crowded into a life so brief. Scarce fifteen summers had waited their zephyr wings over the brow of young Arnold, yet he was remarkable for his industrious, studious habits, filial affection, and obedience, those virtues upon which rest the great promise. Even young as he was, his determination was unyielding in the pursuit of knowledge, and among the classic tomes of ancient history, mythology and science, his elder brother told me some time ago, he would often be found delving with all the ardor of an ardent student. His sterling virtues gave indication of a bright career, but even while the bow of promise gleamed most beautifully from the canopy of a cloudy sky, hope was blighted forever, for the shadow of the wings of the dark death angel fell above him, and the architect was taken before the edifice had reached its completion. They laid Tommie to rest over yonder in the wood embowered city of the dead, where lies calmly, peacefully sleeping, not like the quarry slave stowed to his dungeon at night, but like one who sleeps the drowsy sleep of his couch about him, and the architect was taken before the edifice had reached its completion. They laid Tommie to rest over yonder in the wood embowered city of the dead, where lies calmly, peacefully sleeping, not like the quarry slave stowed to his dungeon at night, but like one who sleeps the drowsy sleep of his couch about him, and the architect was taken before the edifice had reached its completion. 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### The Mosquito—An Unscientific Study.

Now comes the mosquito. Not that the mosquito confines his visits to the late summer and autumn by any means, for, like the poor, we have him always with us, or nearly always; but it is about this time that he begins to take himself seriously, to insist upon himself, to labor and to prey, but not to wait by any means.

There are some curious and interesting points about the mosquito, and now that we must give him some measure of attention whether we wish to do so or not, it is well to get some entertainment out of him. He gets a good deal out of us.

There are a great many kinds of him for one thing—genders or species, as the reader may please to call them active by day others by night, and some—as anybody may discover for himself, though the scientific books neglect to mention the fact—ready, like the lower class of restaurants, for "meals" at all hours of the day or night."

The most curious thing about a mosquito is that he is found in some places, and not in others where the conditions are apparently precisely the same. There are places where mosquitoes swarm, while in others near at hand and similarly situated not a mosquito ever presents a bill. The reason for this nobody knows.

Another thing about the mosquito that nobody knows is how he buzzes. That is his secret, and as yet he has not revealed it to anybody. Entomologists have questioned him on this point to no purpose. They have dissected him, separated each of his muscles from its fellows; they have studied him sitting still, flying and walking, they have observed him in the act of blood-letting; they have counted the vibrations of his wings and learned that his stroke is fifty to the second; but they have never discovered how or why he buzzes. They have many pretty theories on the subject, but have agreed among themselves upon no settled doctrine.

The mosquito is a graceful fellow in all he does, and if he would sleep of nights would not be an unpleasant companion but for his bite. We should say his bite for it is only the female that bites, a fact from which every reader will argue that mosquitoes must be polygamists, with many thousands of wives apiece, for one very rarely finds the mosquito that does not bite. He is rarer than the man who does not smoke, or the woman whose shoes are avowedly too small by half a size.

Why does the mosquito bite? That is another secret. It is pretty certain that she has no occasion to do so. Vegetable juices and sweets are her natural food, and it is now doubted whether or not she really needs any food at all. To test this question a Tennessee entomologist believing that arrangements for scaling the state debt were in a satisfactory state of advancement devoted his spare time a few years ago to the making of experiments. He imprisoned several mosquitoes under bell glasses and kept them there without food during the whole term of their natural lives, and he testifies that they remained healthy, active and vigorous, without perceptibly losing flesh, until the advent of cold weather put an end to them and the experiment at once. Their blood-thirst, therefore, seems to be purely malicious, and not at all a part of their struggle for existence.

An ingenious apologist for the mosquito attempted a few years ago to set up a defense for her, which, if it had been true, would not have excused her, but would have justified her also, in the use of her lancets. He declared that Mrs. Mosquito is a female practitioner; that she lives in malarious regions and punctures skins there, partly to drive men away from pestilential spots and partly to counteract the poison of the atmosphere by the administration of an antidote; in a word this apologist held that Mrs. Mosquito bites not for the purpose of sucking blood but to administer minute doses of quinine by subcutaneous injection. If this fact could be proved, we should have in the mosquito the most elect of physicians—one who uses the old school lancet, but gives homeopathic doses.

How the mosquito bites is much better known than why she bites. She carries six little lancets inside her proboscis, and with these she punctures the skin, making a hole so small that the blood cannot flow through it except under pressure, and through this hole she draws what she wants by a sort of special suction-pump stomach which is distinct from her stomach proper. The inflammation and irritation which follow the bite are due not so much to the puncturing of the skin as to the acid saliva which flows into the wound. This irritation is sometimes so great as to produce fever, a fact from which it appears that, if the mosquito is really a physician, she adheres to the homoeopathic doctrine that like cures like, a doctrine which has never been followed out to its logical end in cases where men, having broken their heads by falling down a flight of stairs, need to be thrown down a flight by way of repairing the injury. Perhaps this is a misinterpretation of the doctrine, and at any rate has nothing to do with mosquitoes, whose heads cannot be broken in any such way.

The usual remedy for mosquitoes is to snap one'sself violently. It does not hurt the mosquito, but it braces the sufferer up and teaches him to endure pain.

### Wasn't to be Taken In.

There was a strapping big young fellow from the interior at the foot of Woodward avenue to see the shipping. Several boat-blacks had tickled him for a job in vain, and they finally got together behind some bunches of shingles, and went into Committee of the Whole to concoct a scheme for revenge. As a result an innocent-looking shiner sidled up to the stranger and said:

"See here, Johnnie, I've made a bet with the boys."

"Wall, I don't keer," was the cold-hearted answer.

"I've made a bet that I can shine one of them shoes yon' in less'n than four minutes," continued the boy. "The bet is a quarter, and I know you'll gin me a chance to win it. Jist stick out yer foot here, and the job won't cost ye a cent."

The stranger slowly consented, and held his watch to time the work. The lad worked fast, and had a good polish on the shoe in about three minutes. When through he rose up, packed away his brushes, and the stranger found himself in just the fix the boys had planned. They expected an offer to complete the job, but it did not come. After a moment devoted to thought the young man descended to the Harbor-Master's boat, reaching out his leg for the water, and "sousie" went the shiny shoe below the surface.

"I reckon," said the stranger as he pulled in his leg and let half a gallon of water run out his shoe—"I reckon you boys think you're smart, but none of our family ever mistook senility for salsify, and I didn't come to town to have my hair cut with a buzz-saw!"

### Sour Grapes.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, continues to increase its business in consequence of its new form of incontestable policy, in spite of the criticisms of environs. We advise to carefully technical

### AGRICULTURE.

**SABLE SHEEP.**—There is no profit in black wool and it brings five cents per pound less in the market than white. Some years since, when every rural household contained a spinning-wheel and loom, upon which the matron spun out the material with which the family was clothed, black wool was in demand and filled an important niche in the domestic economy. Now the great factories monopolize that business, and are able to furnish the garments with a cloth better and cheaper than can be made at home. To-day the probably is not a yard of cloth manufactured domestically where there were a thousand fifty years ago. The factory prefers white wool, which can be dyed to fit their purposes, while it has been found more difficult to control the irregular shading of the black. The protective against black wool is easy. There is no black blood in sheep, white or black; no pigment in the skin of sheep, as in the races, only difference in the outgrowth of wool. A white ewe will more frequently produce a black lamb than a black ewe, and a black ewe will more frequently have a white lamb than a black. Were there black and white blood in the sheep the reverse of this would be true. White ewes unmixed with black will always have white lambs. It's only one black sheep with the white flock and there will be many black lambs; mix the black ewes with the white and they will have a majority of white lambs. The inevitable conclusion is that the marking of the lamb does not arise from any distinctive characteristic in the blood, but from the impressions made upon the mind of the mother. She looked upon the black innovator with wonder and stamped the character of her lamb; the black ewe took in the beauties of her white companions and fixed the destiny of hers. Not long since, Mr. T. S. Thaxter, of Flossmoor, writing to *The Rural World*, inquired as to what could be the cause of the lambs born in a flock of forty lambs which had been bred to Cotswold and mentioned incidentally that "there was a black lamb that took up with his flock." This accounts for the "milk in the cocoons" and is an illustration of the fact set forth above. Missouri is the home and birthplace of the black sheep. Some time since we bought 500 sheep there, in lots of 5 to 100, and when we got through we had 210 black ones. In purchases made of those natives you have to take black ones, grandmothers, grandfathers and the flock through. Over-loaded with black, desperate measures were in order. They were put on strong diet, and as they were ready, a load was shipped to Chicago. "A car-load of black mutton?"—the first and only arrival of the kind ever in that market. So rare was it that it was a matter of comment in the local papers. Four and one-half cents per pound sufficed us, and they took them in. The black sheep is a healthy, hardy animal, but the wool being depreciated in the market, they should be avoided, and when on hand, committed to the shambles.

### PROTECT THE HORSES FROM THE FLIES.

—A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horses working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies, and from dust, and the labor of cleaning them is lessened. As mentioned it will be found desirable, when horses are washed, to use a soft sponge and water in which some carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, assists perspiration, removes the strong pungent smell, greatly refreshes the animals, and drives away flies. Where there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, are driven home at once and rubbed dry. A scraper for the horses may be made of a piece of the scythe, with the edge dulled on the stone; with this the sweat is moisture, after washing, may be easily removed.

The cow that is fleshy gives milk that is richer in butter than the cow that is poor and thin. One that has reached her full maturity gives better milk than she did before she reached that age; a cow that is gaining flesh day by day gives richer milk than a cow that is losing gradually. The condition of the pastures have also much to do with the quality of the production.

Regular feeding, if not generous, is better than food given in excess for a few days, and then stinted, or food given plentifully, but at irregular periods. Animals do not thrive unless perfectly contented, and never permitted to get hungry. The same hours for feeding should be kept regularly throughout the whole season.

WHEN cattle chew leather, wood, and old bones it indicates a lack of phosphate of lime in their food, which is required to supply bone material. A teaspoonful of bone meal given daily with their grain will correct the habit and supply the deficiency which induces it.

### Phantoms of the Stage.

Three nights before the death of George Frederick Cooke he was playing Richard III, and in the scene where the coffin of the dead king is brought on, the actor started with a frost so intense that the audience rose perfectly thrilled by the look and manner. He declared that he read plainly inscribed on the walnut pall this inscription: "As a result an innocent-looking shiner sidled up to the stranger and said:

"I reckon," said the stranger as he pulled in his leg and let half a gallon of water run out his shoe—"I reckon you boys think you're smart, but none of our family ever mistook senility for salsify, and I didn't come to town to have my hair cut with a buzz-saw!"

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### DOMESTIC.

**CAKE.**—Before commencing to make cake, be sure that you have all the ingredients in the house, and all the implements at hand, such as trays, bowls, large dishes, large strong iron spoon, egg-beaters, etc. Use none but the best quality flour in making cake. It is a great mistake to sit it before weighing or measuring it, and to let it air and sun several hours before using it; as this makes it much lighter. It is a great mistake to set aside rancid or inferior butter for cake making. The butter used for the purpose should be good and fresh. Always use granulated sugar or else powdered loaf or cut sugar, as powdered sugar is apt to become discolored or even spoiled.

Never use brown or ever clarified sugar in cake making, unless it be for gingerbread. Do not attempt to make cake without fresh eggs. Cream of tartar, soda and yeast powders are poor substitutes for these.

There is no black blood in sheep, white or black; no pigment in the skin of sheep, as in the races, only difference in the outgrowth of wool. A white ewe will more frequently produce a black lamb than a black ewe, and a black ewe will more frequently have a white lamb than a black. Were there black and white blood in the sheep the reverse of this would be true. White ewes unmixed with black will always have white lambs. It's only one black sheep with the white flock and there will be many black lambs; mix the black ewes with the white and they will have a majority of white lambs. The inevitable conclusion is that the marking of the lamb does not arise from any distinctive characteristic in the blood, but from the impressions made upon the mind of the mother. She looked upon the black innovator with wonder and stamped the character of her lamb; the black ewe took in the beauties of her white companions and fixed the destiny of hers. Not long since, Mr. T. S. Thaxter, of Flossmoor, writing to *The Rural World*, inquired as to what could be the cause of the lambs born in a flock of forty lambs which had been bred to Cotswold and mentioned incidentally that "there was a black lamb that took up with his flock." This accounts for the "milk in the cocoons" and is an illustration of the fact set forth above. Missouri is the home and birthplace of the black sheep. Some time since we bought 500 sheep there, in lots of 5 to 100, and when we got through we had 210 black ones. In purchases made of those natives you have to take black ones, grandmothers, grandfathers and the flock through. Over-loaded with black, desperate measures were in order. They were put on strong diet, and as they were ready, a load was shipped to Chicago. "A car-load of black mutton?"—the first and only arrival of the kind ever in that market. So rare was it that it was a matter of comment in the local papers. Four and one-half cents per pound sufficed us, and they took them in. The black sheep is a healthy, hardy animal, but the wool being depreciated in the market, they should be avoided, and when on hand, committed to the shambles.

REVIEW.—Washington, D. C.

**A REFINED BUTCHER.**—Harkins' daughter came home from the butcher shop, laid a streak down on the table, and said: "That's the most refined butcher I ever met." I asked him if his steak was tender, and he said, "oh, so beautifully"; "tender as the maiden in the first blush of love"; a steak fit to be devoured with teeth and hollowed associations, and one likely to be flattered at being devoured by so beautiful a maid." The old man pushed his glasses up on the top of his head, looked at the girl and thundered: "What under the canopy was that fellow giving you?" And as her color came and went, she replied: "Giving me tally, I suppose."

NOT GIVEN AWAY.—Is Charley a very good boy?" said the new minister, as he stroked the golden locks of a bright 10-year-old youth.

"Oh! yes!" said the fond father patrionizingly, "he's very good indeed. I know he will grow up to be a credit to his father."

"K'reen old man. You're a solid MuLondon," said the boy. "I was afraid you would give me dead away!"

A LADY remarked to a popular divine that his sermons were a little too long.

"Don't you think so?" said she; "just a little?"

"Ah! dear madam," replied the divine, "I am afraid you don't like the sincere milk of the Work."

"Yes, I do," said she; "but you know the fashion nowadays is condensed milk."

A LADY, a regular shopper, who had made an unfortunate clerk turn over all the stockings in the store, objected that none of them were long enough. I want, she said, the longest hose that are made.

"K'reen old man. You're a solid MuLondon," said the boy. "I was afraid you would give me dead away!"

THEORETICAL DRINKING.—There is nothing in modern discovery so wonderful and meritorious, as that great labor-saver, Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia.) It tells its own story on the first trial. Ask your grocer for it.

I AM AFRAID, said a lady to her husband, "that I am going to have a stiff neck." "Not at all improbable, my dear," replied her spouse. "I have seen strong symptoms of it ever since we were married."

The pleasantest way of being hung, says the *Christian Register*, is in a hammock. The whole body is then hung at once. This assertion is as positive as though the writer had tried both ways.

"I would box your ears," said a young lady of Belfast to her stupid and tiresome admirer, "if I could." "What?" he anxiously asked. "If," she repeated, "I could get a box large enough for the purpose."

OUR SYSTEM OF THOUGHT, is often only the history of our heart. Men do not will so much according to their reason, as reason according to their will.

A FRIEND told Snodgrass that he was just off a sick bed. "Indeed. And what ails your bed?" asked our friend?

"A PATCH ON THE SEAT OF A BOY'S TROUSERS IS SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN." When we were young it was always something old.

We are offering a chromo now to the woman who doesn't think her baby nicer than any other woman's baby.

WHY IS A GIRL WHO IS DRIVEN TO FINERY A SEASIDE CAPTAIN DURING A GALE? Because she is on the deck.

NO ELDERLY LADY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SWINGING MACHINE, NOW THAT A FEWER ACCORDING TO HER AGE.

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS GIVE THE FINEST VIEW BUT GIVE US A LITTLE ONE FOR ACCIDENT.

WHEN A FARMER TAKES A PLEASURE TRIP, WHY NOT WRITE HIM DOWN AS AN AGRO-TURIST?

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED OR IF YOU HAVE A BAD BREATH, TAKE A DOSE OF DR. BULL'S BALTIMORE PILLS.

WHEN A LOBSTER GETS INTO HOT WATER HE TURNS SCARLET WITH INDIGNATION.

A DRAFT WILL BRING ON A COLD, CURE A COLD, AND PAY OFF A BILL.

THERE'S A WIDE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "PRINTING" A KISS AND "PUBLISHING" IT.

POLITICAL ADVICE, IF AT FIRST YOU DON'T GET IT, LIE, LIE AGAIN.

THE Wasp IS A STEM WINDER.

LOSE SEVEN POUNDS IN THREE WEEKS.

ALLAN'S ANTI-PAT is a genuine medicine, and will reduce corpulence from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, acting entirely on the food in the stomach, preventing the formation of fat. It is also a positive remedy for dyspepsia and rheumatism.

FARMER'S JELLY CAKE.—One cup sour cream, one cup of sugar, one egg, one small teaspoonful of soda; beat the egg and sugar together; add the cream, and flour enough to make a thick batter. Bake in round tins and spread jelly between.

AMMONIA IS A GOOD REMEDY FOR TOOTHACHE. Apply a small bit of cotton saturated in a strong solution of ammonia to the defective tooth, and after a momentary nervous pain, the aching will have ceased.

TWO TEASPOONFULS OF FINE-POWDERED CHARCOAL, DRAINED IN A HALF-TUMBLER OF WATER, WILL GIVE RELIEF TO THE SICK HEADACHE, WHEN CAUSED, AS IN MOST CASES, BY OVER-EATING.

DR. ALLAN'S MEDICINE, (see above) is a great specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, leprosy, etc. It is a safe and effective remedy for all forms of rheumatism.

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# Anniston,

ALABAMA.

## WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY.

We made preparations for a heavy Fall and Winter trade, and offer among many inducements the following to Farmers and interior Merchants of this entire section. A close approximation to Rome and Selma prices for---in fact so close that we often just "match" them in spot cash, thus affording the poor farmer a home market

### EQUAL TO ROME OR SELMA!

NO CHARGE FOR WEIGHING AND NO DEDUCTION FOR LIGHT BALES!

A new commodious and convenient WAGON YARD, with large comfortable rooms with fire-places and a number of stalls for Stock, **ALL FREE OF CHARGE!**

No Stock of Goods larger than is kept in the combined stores of any town in the country, that for freshness, variety and cheapness has never been equalled in this section. Plenty of

Cotton, Flour, Meal, Meat, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Bagging, Ties

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES!

In fact any and everything that a farmer needs. We defy competition in quality and prices. When our rivals in the small villages near you it won't pay to come here don't believe them. Don't listen to them, but try the Anniston market once, and you will need no persuasion to try it again. We never tell you we will give you so much for your Cotton if you will agree to trade so much, and then try and make up loss on Cotton by putting an additional profit on Goods, but we pay you the

### SPOT CASH!

and then if you wish to buy anything sell it to you for the same price we would if you had sold us no Cotton.

We consume the cotton **RIGHT HERE** in our Cotton Mill. How can you expect merchants in the adjoining villages to compete with us in prices, where they have to ship it to Rome or Selma and pay freights and commissions? Come and see us, for you will be treated well in every way at Anniston.

**T. H. Hopkins,**

Storekeeper Woodstock Iron Company's Store

### A Hot Box At a Picnic.

An Oshkosh young man started for a picnic in a buggy with two girls, and when they got half way they got a hot box to the hind wheel of the buggy, and they remained there all the afternoon pouring water on the wheel, musing the picnic. There is nothing that will cause a hot box in a buggy so quick as going to a picnic with girls. Particularly is this the case when one has two girls. No young man should ever take two girls to a picnic. He may think one cannot have too much of a good thing, and that he holds over the most of the boys who have only one girl, but before the picnic is over he will note the look of satisfaction on the faces of the other boys as they stray off in the vernal shade, and he will look around at his two girls as though his stomach was over-loaded. We don't care how attractive the girls are, or how enterprising a boy is, or how expansive or far-reaching a mind he has, he cannot do justice to the subject if he has two girls. There will be a certain clashing of interests that no young man in his goshinghood, as most boys are when they take two girls to a picnic, will be able to become accustomed to, and they will grow up hating themselves. If a young man is good-natured, and tries to do the fair thing, and a picnic is got up the rest of the boys are liable to play it on him. There is always some old back number of a girl, who has no fellow, who wants to go, and the boys, after they all get girls and fellows engaged, will cavort among themselves to see who shall take this extra girl, and it always falls to the good-natured man. He says of course there is room for three in the buggy. Sometimes he thinks maybe this old girl can be utilized to drive the horse, and then he can converse with his own sweet girl, with both hands, but in such a moment as this he does not find out that the extra girl is afraid of horses, dare not drive, and really requires some holding to keep her nerves quiet. The young man begins to realize, by this time, that life is one great disappointment. He tries to drive with one hand, and console his good girl, who is a little cross at the turn affairs have taken, with the other, but it is a failure, and finally his good girl says she will drive, and then he has to put an arm around them both, which will give more or less dissatisfaction the best way you can fix it. If we had a boy that didn't seem to have any more sense than to make a hat rack of himself to hang girls on in a buggy, we should labor with him and tell him of the agonies we had experienced in youth, when the boys palmed off two girls on us to take to a country picnic, and we believe we can do no greater favor to the young men who are just entering the picnic of life than to impress upon them the importance of doing one thing at a time, and doing it well. Start right at first, and life will be one continued picnic, buggy ride, but if your mind is divided in youth you will always be looking for hot boxes and annoyances.

### Buttermilk.

For a summer beverage there can be nothing more healthy and strengthening than buttermilk.

It is excellent for weak and debilitated stomachs, and far better as a dinner drink than coffee, tea or water, and unlike them, does not retard, but aids digestion.

A celebrated physician once said that if every one knew the value of buttermilk as a drink it would be more freely partaken of by persons who drink so excessively of other beverages; and further compared its effects upon the system to the cleaning out of a cook stove that has been clogged up with ashes that have sifted through, filling up every crevice and crack, saying that the human system is like the stove, and collects and gathers refuse, matter that can in no way be exterminated from the system so effectually by drinking buttermilk. It is also a specific remedy for indigestion, soothes and quietes the nerves, and is very commendable to those who are troubled with sleeplessness. There is something strange in the fact that persons who are fond of buttermilk never tire of singing its praises, while those who are not fond of it never weary of wondering how some people can drink it. So far as possible, people should overcome their aversion to it, and learn to drink it for health's sake. One gentleman of our acquaintance is so extremely fond of it that he knew him one time to drink about three glasses, then set his glass down with a thud, exclaiming earnestly as he smacked his lips, "That's food and relish both;" while another buttermilk enthusiast made the statement once that where the liver has become listless from torpority and inaction, and is too dead to perform its functions, buttermilk will cause a new one to grow in. What exaggerated statements may have been made concerning buttermilk, its medical properties cannot be overrated, and it should be more freely used by all who can get it. Every one who values good health should drink buttermilk every day in warm weather, and let tea, coffee and water alone. For the benefit of those who are not already aware of it, I may add, that in the churning the first process of digestion is gone through, making it one of the easiest and quickest of all things to digest. It makes gastric juice and contains properties that readily assimilate with it, little or no water upon the digestive organs.

### London Shops.

The shops of London are of two kinds, the gorgeous modern and the respectable ancient. The modern are of the most gorgeous kind. They are not, as in New York, immense show windows with a door between, but there is an immense show window in the middle with a small passage on the side. When a London tradesman wants a show window he wants it all show. It is very like the plenty of some men I know. He doesn't care how small the opening is to get into the place, for he knows if he attracts an customer by the display of his goods in the window, he said customer, will manage somehow to get inside. The point is to corral the customer. Once in, his bones can be picked at leisure. The modern shops are as gorgeously fitted up inside as out. These are the shops that have over their doors "Established in 1692." They would no more put in a plate glass window than they would forge a note. They reveal their dustiness, and are proud of their darkness and inconvenience. They wouldn't sweep out the premises if they could help it, and the very cobwebs are sacred as being so many silent witnesses to the antiquity of the house.

GREENSBURG, Ind., can boast of several trees growing on their court house tower, 12 feet above the ground.

### AGRICULTURAL.

**MUMMY WHATEVER.**—The statement is frequently made that wheat has been raised from seed found in Egyptian tombs which had been resting two thousand years or more, and still retained vitality. There is no reasonable doubt that grain was once grown in England from seed supposed to be ancient Egyptian. The question is whether the seed was in truth ancient. Grains are often found among the articles deposited in the tombs. But it is always, as far as known to Egyptologists, completely dead, resembling charred grains, like roasting coffee, and is easily pulverized to fine dust. No attempt to grow it has succeeded, when tried by investigators for the purpose of testing its vitality. It is therefore believed that the grain supposed to be ancient, which was grown by some one, and which gave rise to the story, was in fact modern. This is the more probable from a well-known and very common custom of the modern fellahen (or peasants) of Egypt. The sale of antiquities to travelers was formerly extensive, before the Government began to suppress it. Small earthen jars of ancient unglazed pottery were common, and the Arabs knew that it always added greatly to a traveler's appreciation of an ancient object if it appeared to be unopened and to contain something never seen by modern eyes. Accordingly, they were in the habit of putting some grains of wheat in one of these bottles and closing the orifice with earth, or with mummy rags and mummy bitumen, and selling it for an unopened antiquity. So too, they made ingenious little packages of rolled mummy cloth, with grains and other objects, and covered them with mummy bitumen. Travelers in Egypt thirty years ago were sure to see scores of these objects, especially the pottery jars, which the Arab would shake, to rattle the contents, and sell for a few piasters.

While it is impossible to prove that the old story of mummy wheat grown in England did originate in one of these Arab deceptions, it is highly probable that this, or some like trick, deceived a traveler and his friends at home. It is noteworthy that the story of the growth of the grain is a very old one, and that for forty years past no one has been able to make any of the ancient seeds found in tombs show any signs of life. Nevertheless, the statement is still repeated in many respectable books, and will probably long continue to be received as authoritative. Perhaps it is true. Probably it is not true.

**WHERE sheep are kept for the double purpose of direct income in wool, mutton, and the like, the manner in which it is important that the extra food, or that outside of what the pasture furnishes, should be chosen with care. It would be wise for the American farmer to become better acquainted with cotton-seed cake, linseed oil cake, and like concentrated foods. By feeding, and feeding liberally of such foods, the sheep not only grow rapidly, but the manner they make is rich in introgenous matters and valuable fertilizing salts. The growth of animals is a means to an end, and when the most money is made from the flock, and the land enriched, the most rapidly the end is gained. The profit of sheep as fertilizers depends largely upon the kind of food that is used.**

**RYE PASTURES.**—The longer we live the more convinced we are of the value of early sown rye for winter and spring pasture. At such times stock will thrive and fatten on it with no other food, while cows giving milk will double the quantity and the butter be yellow and fragrant. Pigs, lambs, colts, calves, sheep and goat like wheats when turned upon it. Every one who pretends to farm should sow a patch of rye in the month of August if for no other purpose than for such pasture in spring. There is nothing equal to it, indeed we think it almost indispensable to the growth and thrift of stock.

**CASTOR OIL** is undoubtedly the best, and therefore the cheapest, for iron aches—which should always be wiped clean. A correspondent informs us that his market-wagon would run twenty miles before requiring to be re-greased, when hard was used, but with castor oil it ran sixty miles, and was good for twenty more—a big difference, and worth remembering. He further remarks that "a wheel well lubricated will turn one-half easier, and wear less, long again, a gain of one hundred and fifty per cent." By the liberal use of oil.

**BIRCH BARK RUBBER.**—It is said that a dense black gum may be obtained from the outer layers of the birch tree bark by distillation, which possesses all the ordinary properties of gutta percha, and has the additional merit of resisting the deteriorating influence of air and the corrosive action of acids. This adventure mutes it useful as an ingredient of India-rubber and gutta percha, which it renders far more durable. Whether these statements are true remains to be proved.

**CASES AND EFFECTS.**—When fattening an animal for beef let the process be as quick as possible. Any stint in feeding will make the meat tough and dry. Starved animals will fatten more readily than others, and younger animals require richer food than older ones. In winter fattening much depends upon the warmth of the stable. The warmer the cattle are kept, the less food will be needed.

The most dangerous insect to farm crops is the wheat midge. Late sowing of soup stock or make a good beef stock, stir, let cool, and remove fat, put it into a kettle with two quarts of tomatoes reduced to a pulp by straining through a sieve (in which one can of tomatoes will do) thickened with vermicelli, season to taste, boil half an hour. The above proportion is fine for a meal.

**TOMATO SOUP.**—Take two quarts of soup stock or make a good beef stock, stir, let cool, and remove fat, put it into a kettle with two quarts of tomatoes reduced to a pulp by straining through a sieve (in which one can of tomatoes will do) thickened with vermicelli, season to taste, boil half an hour. The above proportion is fine for a meal.

**CASES ON FRUIT SANDWICHES.**—Four eggs, their weight in flour, sugar and butter; warm the butter and beat it to a cream, then stir the flour and sugar into it gradually, beat up the eggs and stir them in. Beat the cake well for half an hour and bake in a rather quick oven. If for sandwiches slice the cake in half and put twice as much as the above proportion.

**WHIPPED CREAM.**—Place the cream where it will become thoroughly chilled and whip with an egg-beater. Should the cream be difficult to bring to a froth, beat it with the white of an egg. While whipping take off the froth and place it on a sieve, re-whipping all that passes through. Sweeten and flavor. Use with strawberry shortcake, or with sweetened strawberries.

**A VERY ADMIRABLE IMITATION OF STAINED GLASS FOR WINDOWS.**—Can be produced by pasting over common windows thin sheets of silk paper printed in brilliant oil colors, tasteful in design. The effect is said to be fully equal to the finest colored glass, and the cost a trifle. This will open a new field to amateur lady artists even more fascinating than china painting.

**FLORAL DECORATIONS.**—Hanging floral decorations in pots or baskets should be placed where they can have abundance of light and sunshine, and not near the stove or register. If the light comes from one side, the basket ought to be turned every day.

**CREAM.**—Is lighter than milk, and is very nearly the specific gravity of water, which is reckoned at 1.000.

The prospect of a big show and a large attendance at the state fair, to be held at Peoria next month, is good.

**GREENSBURG, Ind.**, can boast of several trees growing on their court house tower, 12 feet above the ground.

### DOMESTIC.

**PINE-APPLE ICE CREAM.**—The best canned pine-apple is put up in slices. Put a pound of sugar to a pound of the fruit, sprinkle it between the slices and let stand four hours closely covered, then cut up the fruit, take out a cup full of nice bits and strain the balance through a sieve. If the fresh fruit is used pick out the cores of nice pieces and grate the balance, then mix all of it with the sugar and set away to steep. Beat the yolks of four eggs light, drain the syrup from the fruit and mix it with the eggs, then add a pint of scalding cream and stir over the fire until it thickens. Freeze as directed, beat long and hard, and put in the beaten eggs, and when this is thoroughly mingled put in three cups of whipped cream and pack away to finish freezing. Ripe peaches may be substituted for the pine-apple. Mix the sugar with the fruit and let it stand long enough to be well sweetened. Set aside half of it cut into bits to mix it with the cream, mash and strain the balance and mix it with the beaten eggs to make the custard. If cream is not limited in quantity you can beat it with the custard; whip the cream to a standing froth, sweeten and flavor it with chocolate, strong coffee, the juice of fresh fruit or extracts, and freeze. Fresh peaches, sliced, well sweetened and added to the cream when half frozen make a very nice dessert.

**SALAD DRESSING.**—With raw eggs.—Break three eggs—Break the shells into a bowl, the yolks upon a flat platter; stir the yolk round and round on the platter with a broad silver fork; and a quarter of a teaspoonful of dry mustard, continue stirring until well mixed; then add a few drops at a time, two-thirds of a cup of best olive oil, stir constantly until it is a thick paste; beat to a froth the whites of the eggs, add the paste, which will become thinner, and may be beaten hard and steadily until perfectly smooth; just before serving add a teaspoonful of vinegar, never put salt in the dressing, but season highly with salt whatever is to be served therewith. The quantities of mustard, oil and vinegar may be varied to suit different tastes.

**JOSEPH PRUDHOE.**—Make the custard as already directed and flavor with vanilla. At the end of the first hour of freezing beat long and hard, it should then be as thick and smooth as mush. Add the beaten whites of two eggs, and three cups of double cream whipped stiff, also half a pound or less of candied fruits. Seeded raisins, citron, pine-apple, pears, apricots or peaches all chopped or cut into small pieces and nice currants may be used.

**RAISINS.**—Raisins, currants, citron, and a little candied orange peel, will answer instead of crystallized fruits. A wide glass of pale sherry or marsala is usually added to this pudding with the fruit but it is good enough without.

**ALMOND COOKIES.**—The rule will make a large quantity, and may, of course, be varied to suit your needs: Two pounds of butter, three pounds of sugar, one pound of almonds blanched and chopped, cut in halves or pounded, two teaspoonsfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful saleratus, one cup of boiling water, and lemon, one dozen of eggs knead the flour enough to make the dough as stiff as cookey dough should be, roll and cut in fancy shapes, and after they are in the tins sprinkle the almonds thickly over them.

**MOOK BROUGHTON CAKES.**—Warm one quart of skimmed milk to the temperature of new milk; add one teaspoonful of dairy salt and three tablespoonsfuls of good lively yeast; thicken to the consistency of real buckwheat cakes with Graham meal in which three small handfuls of fine corn meal has been mixed. Very coarse "middlings," such as one gets from country mills, answer quite as well, and none but an expert would know the difference between the imitation and the real.

**KIDNEY WORT.**—The following ointment is excellent for an inflamed bunion: Iodine twelve grains; spermaceti ointment half an ounce. A portion about the size of a horse bean be rubbed on the affected part twice or thrice a day. If the bunion is not inflamed, the best remedy is to place on it first a piece of diachylon plaster, oxide of lead and oil, and upon it a piece of thick leather, this having a hole the size of the bunion cut in it.

**KIDNEY WORT.**—In the most efficient remedy for cleaning the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a SPRING MEDICINE.

**THOUSANDS OF CASES.**—An it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

**PERFECTLY CURED.**—It cures the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of rheumatism can realize.

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Probate Office.

# Jacksonville

# Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME XLII.

THE REPUBLICAN.

## BRINGING HOME THE COWS.

THRU sunset lights the mullein pasture shows  
Rock-leaving hardbacks through the rugged  
edge;

A steep ravine with knots of mountain rose,  
And birch and hemlock at the stony edge;

The decoy gleaning rounds with light

The green of hill and hollow,

And up the path, across the height,

The ringing voices follow!

Beside the bars, all rosy-cheeked and tanned, Is Annie, with her dark-hair knotted face,

Her hat and garland swinging from her head,

Her gown black back to loose simplicity;

Her black, rebellious eyes are set

Beyond the dewy hollow,

Where slowly up the pasture yet

The straying cattle follow!

Between the beeches down the pebbled way, With caroles singing Martin follows back

Bare footed through the gilded pageanty

Of sun and shadow gleaming on his track;

He lifts his eyes along the swale

Up the grassy hollow,

And there; against the lichenized rail,

Is Annie, fair to follow!

They walk together through the shady lane,

Where mid the places eternal blackness broods,

The jangling bells across the wavy plain

Strike thro' the mystic silence of the woods.

The dewy gleaning rounds with light

The green of hill and hollow,

While up the path, across the height,

The ringing voices follow.

## MARGARET'S MONEY.

"She has five thousand pounds," said the old man, "and she's a good girl. She'll be a catch for somebody."

Then I thought he looked at me.

"Why should he look at me?" I thought. "I'm not a husband worth angling for, as he knows very well, this man who pays me my small salary every week with his own hands."

Still he did look at me, and I answered with a word or two; I forgot what now.

"Yes," he said—talking with a meaning too, looking at me evidently to see how I took the news—"yes, and what do you suppose she does with it? Has it locked up in my fire-proof vault; don't use it in any way; don't get interest on it; locks it up as she does her rings and pins, and lets it lie never touched."

"I wonder you don't give her better advice," I said.

"Give a woman advice!" he said. "Try it. However, I approve of this. Better keep her downy locked up safe than risk and lose it. My fire-proof safe and fire-proof vault will hold her money—the money her husband is to have the day he marries her—fast and safe."

Then the old man trotted away to his own desk, and looked over it at me.

"I'm her guardian," he said. "Her father and I had quarreled, you know. But when he died he left her and her money in my care. A nice thing for an old bachelor to have, a young niece quartered on him for life! I'll marry her off as soon as I can. I say, Fisher, come up and take tea with me to-night."

He did mean it! He offered his niece and her five thousand pounds to me! He had never liked me either.

"Shall I go?" I asked myself. "Why not? I might as well see the heiress. I was not a man to be bought by money, if she were a coarse vulgar creature, like her uncle; but otherwise, why not see what she was made of? At least it could do no harm to take tea with old Simon Giddings."

I went home with him that evening. I noticed some little changes in the parlor, as though a lady's hands had been busy there, and in a moment more I saw, sitting in the shadow of the curtains, a girl dressed in deep mourning.

"Maggie, Mr. Fisher; my niece, Miss Giddings, Tom," said the old man; and as I bowed, I saw a little velvet-headed crutch leaning against the girl's chair.

She was lame, then. Old Giddings thought this was an obstacle to her making a good match. So he offered her to Tom Fisher.

"It won't do, old man," I thought. "I shouldn't mind a plain face so much but a lame wife will never do for me."

Then something whispered faintly in my ear: "Five thousand pounds!"

For the rest Miss Giddings was fair and sweet looking and pleasant in her manner. She was a lady too, which seemed odd for old Simon's niece, for he was as vulgar as he was rich; and she sang for us after tea very sweetly.

I liked a girl with dash and color, but still her blue eyes and sweet smile haunted me a little after I went home. "She'll never quarrel with one," I thought; "and a woman worth five thousand pounds would be a catch, certainly; but that crutch! I'll stay away from old Simon's house for the future."

But he would not let me stay away; he kept on urging me to go home with him knowing that there was no actual

for her in my heart.

This fair, sweet Margaret was rich, and as time passed on I began to see her fitting for me. And I sat in the office one day, three months from the time of my first visit, wondering whether I could be quite sure that I should be good enough to the little thing I meant to marry for her money to keep her from knowing that there was no actual

for her in my heart.

She liked me a little. I admired her intensely; but she had no money, and I should take her away from her snug home to some poor sort of place if I married her. I should find it hard work to feed and clothe her decently.

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WHOLE NO. 2326.

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# The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1881.

During the election in Mississippi the negroes at Marion, provoked a quarrel with the whites, who were unarmed, and fired upon them, killing four white men, one of whom was a democratic candidate for tax collector, and wounding many more. The whites soon organized, pursued the negroes to a house some two miles distant and killed several of them. The negroes at last accounts had taken to the woods. Many more of them will probably be killed. The negroes were led by bad black man. These race troubles are much to be deplored, and by now more so than the negroes who are the weaker race, and must in all such contests as this go to the wall. Will they never learn to discard the advice of bad leaders?

## The Late Election.

Virginia has probably gone for Mahomet's man for Governor. The Legislature is in doubt.

New York has gone Democratic with boom. Both houses of the Legislature Democratic. Gain of one Congressman for Democrats in New York.

New Jersey, Legislature Democratic on joint ballot. Republicans have the Senate. Democrats have the House.

Pennsylvania, Republican by small majority.

Minnesota, Republican by reduced majority. Several Democratic counties unexpectedly sent Radicals.

Nebraska, Radical to the hub.

Wisconsin, large Democratic gains and State doubtful.

Colorado, Republican by one hundred.

Mississippi, Democratic with a boom.

Connecticut, Democratic and Greenback gains, but Radicals carry the State all the same.

In Kansas the Radicals hold their own.

In Michigan the returns indicate that the Radical candidates have been elected by thirty thousand majority. The "sufferers" seem to have put in some very good picks for their party. We had a dollar we were going to send them but have concluded to spend it for beer. Possibly nothing but purgatorial fits will cleanse them of their Radicalism.

Massachusetts, Senate 35 Republican, Democrats 4, Independent 1. The Independent party in Massachusetts Senate is just one-fourth as big as the Democratic party! Just think of it! Independent friends here is ground, solid ground for encouragement.

Mr. Editor:—A few days ago I met quite an interesting young teacher who combines with his "common school" studies, an enthusiastic regard for archaeological and prehistoric knowledge who proposed to me the difficult question, "to draw the line of demarcation between the four great periods of the world's history, as they correspond to the creation of the world."

It is a matter of far more labor and erudition than the most accomplished and accurate reader of profane and religious history would willingly undertake to settle satisfactorily, when the giant intellect of those who have given to the world their profound and learned opinions upon each subject are guilty of so many glaring discrepancies. From a collation however, of those students of antiquity, Dr. Erving of Oxford, Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh and Prof. Strauss of Berlin, the following is the best chronological view in my humble opinion, in history. We invite attention of the Teachers Institute to our article in reply to the young gentleman, who assured us that it would be of much interest to the students of history, and ask their critical examination.

The creation of the world corresponds to the year 4004 Before Christ.

The year 710 of the Julian Period.

The year 3251 before the foundation of Rome.

The first year of the Olympiad corresponds to the year 776 Before Christ.

The year 3228 of the creation of the world.

The year 23 before the foundation of Rome.

The year 3938 of the Julian Period.

The foundation of Rome corresponds to the year 753 Before Christ.

The year 3251 of the creation of the world.

The year 4 of the 6th Olympiad.

The year 3961 of the Julian Period.

The Christian Era corresponds to the year 4004 of the creation of the world.

The year 1 of the 195th Olympiad.

The year 753 of the foundation of Rome.

The year 4714 of the Julian Period.

The Illegira corresponds to the year 622 of the Christian Period.

The year 4629 of the creation of the world.

The year 3 of the 34th Olympiad Period.

The year 1375 of the foundation of Rome.

The year 5336 of the Julian Period.

The world was created upon the Autumnal equinox 4004, Sunday October 23rd.

The period of the deluge from the creation was 1056, after Noah entered the Ark Sunday November 30th, and it began to rain, Sun'y December 7th. Adam and Eve were created October 24th 4004.

This in my opinion is the most accurate chronolog from the prehistoric down to the Hegira, or Era of Mohamed's flight.

W. W. W.

A ten year old daughter of Mrs. Campbell, of Memphis, Tenn., picked up a revolver which lay on the marble, and shot a two year old child in the forehead, out of pure mischief. The ball glanced, and the only bad result feared is concussion of the brain.

**Alabama Factories and Industries**  
**Description of Germany and Anniston.**

GERMANY, ALA., Oct. 28

**Ed. Advertiser**—This being a rainy day, a day well suited for writing and retrospection, I will endeavor—provided you allow me the space—to tell your readers something I have learned during my two month's sojourn in this mountainous section of Alabama. Of this pleasant little berg, Germany, where I am now stopping with Mrs. M. E. Rowland, I would first speak. 'Tis, as yet, a mere nucleus of houses, situated in what is known as the upper Tallahatchie Valley, and through which passes the E. T. V. & Ga. R. R., which road seems to be now doing a heavy business, judging from the numerous freight trains which daily and nightly pass over it.

This lovely valley is intersected between lofty hills lying at the foot of Chimney Mountain. The principal buildings here embrace the Tannery (through which I was conducted by the courteous and handsome foreman, or "boss," Mr. William T. Rowland) and the dry goods and grocery store, (of which handsome, dignified John F. Rowland is head salesman) belonging to and run by the Germany Tanning Company, of which company Col. George C. Morgan, late of Montgomery, Ala., is President.

The natural scenery in and around this place is exquisitely lovely; lofty forest clad hills overlook green and fertile valleys. The yield of cotton and corn this year is not more than half a crop; but there has been more hay saved than in previous seasons.

For weeks past the air has been redolent with the scent of new mown hay. Hitherto it had been a perfume I had inhaled only in imagination while reading tales of New England and western life. This section of country is certainly rich in mineral wealth. There are five iron ore beds in a mile and quarter of this place, one of which is owned by Col. C. P. Read, who also owns a fine limestone and sand bed near here. There is also a lead mine in six miles of this place, which has been untouched since the late war. The Stonewall Iron Works are only twenty-five miles distant from here, and they have a coaling on the mountains just off miles distant, which I had the pleasure of visiting in company with Mrs. M. E. and Miss Sallie Rowland, of Germany, and Miss Ada Nisbet, of Jacksonville. The company have had about 150 hands engaged there during the summer, under Capt. Fagan, and now have from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of wood ready to be coated. The Tecumseh Iron Company have a coating at Dairymen's, six miles from here, north, embracing about 3,000 acres of land. The same company own about five hundred acres of forest lands still nearer here, which they intend clearing. About two miles west of here there is a fine forest of long-leaf pines, about ten acres square. Blue mountain, which is only four or five miles from here, has upon its sides those rich beds of brown hematite and needle ore, a large limestone quarry (now being worked,) and fine springs of Chalybeate and freestone water. Mr. Thos. L. Wickley, the genial and efficient postmaster, and depot agent at this place, and to whom I am indebted for most of my information concerning this vicinity, and one of the best dinners I ever enjoyed, also owns two rich beds of iron ore—one of which he has just leased out.

Surely Mr. Editor, this is a place for immigrants seeking healthy homes. There has been only one death in this community since my arrival here—one aged negro, who died of dropsy of the chest. The water here is mostly of the purest limestone, icy in coolness and of crystalline clearness.

Almost all cases of malady occurring in this town occur on the north-east and south west corners of the public square, where a good many fall victims daily.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE**  
The State of Alabama, Calhoun County, In Probate Court for said County, Spec'd Term, Nov. 7th, 1881.

By virtue of an order of sale granted by the Probate Court of Calhoun county and State of Alabama, the undersigned Administrator of the estate of William Clough deceased, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder upon the premises of said deceased, on Saturday the 30th day of December 1881, the following described Real Estate belonging to the estate of the said William Clough deceased, for the purpose of paying the debts of said estate and for division among the heirs and distributees of said estate, viz.—The W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of N. E. of Section 3; and the N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  less ten acres off of the West side of said 40 acre lot of Section 4 all in Township 16 Range 7 East in Calhoun County, Alabama.

TERMS of sale, one-half cash, balance on a credit of twelve months with interest from date of sale. Note and solvent security will be required to secure balance of purchase money.

JOSEPH T. JOYD, Administrator, nov. 12-3t

The Beauty and Color of the hair may be safely regained by using Parker's hair balsam, which is much admired for its perfume, cleanliness and dandruff eradicating properties.

To Mr. W. H. Steiger, formerly of Washington City, now mastermason of the cotton mills, I am indebted for information concerning the mills. I will state before closing, for the benefit of those interested in such matters, that the average production of iron, mostly car wheels, at Anniston is 300 tons per week. I may write up the tannery at Chattanooga, Tenn., in my next. Yours truly, LOUIS MIRELLI.

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**NOTICE NOTICE**  
We print single announcements  
free of charge; but we can  
not publish obituaries and  
of respect free of charge. It  
is to have them set up and  
money to our friends and soci-  
ties not to expect us free in-  
such matter. The rule of all  
is to charge for these things,  
to cover expense of composi-  
tion, etc. We will publish  
for all obituaries and tributes  
and shall send bill to the par-  
ticulars same. We will publish  
any tribute of respect sent us  
by our writers.

**SPECIAL COLUMN.**

**Dyspepsia & Liver Complaint**

It is not worth the small price of 75 cents to  
free yourself of every symptom of  
distressing complaints, if you think so call  
at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vi-  
talizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee  
on it, use accordingly and if it does you  
no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by  
Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.

Simpson and Ledbetter solicit  
consignments of cotton from their Alabama  
friends, which they will sell for the  
best prices that the market justifies.  
Give us a trial. We will do our utmost  
to give satisfaction.

Oct 1.—3m.

Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, 20 cents.  
Suits to order, \$22.50 up.

Pants to order, \$5.00 up.  
Ready made Garments, all prices, etc.  
All goods marked in plain figures and  
ONE PRICE ONLY.

ALEX. RICE, Selma, Ala.

Simpson & Ledbetter, Rome, Ga.,  
carry a large stock of groceries. Prices  
as low as any other house.  
Oct 1.—3m.

Ship your cotton to Simpson and  
Ledbetter, Rome, Ga., and they will  
secure you the highest market price  
for it.

Oct 1.—3m.

We sell cotton on commission for our  
patrons, and do not buy cotton at all.

SIMPSON & LEDBETTER,  
Cotton Factors, Rome, Ga

Oct 1.—3m.

**Hard Times Ahead.**  
Short crops makes trade very unsatisfac-  
tory, and I have determined to sell my large  
stock of Liquors off at reduced prices, al-  
though they are advanced in market. I  
can sell you a XXXX Rye for \$1.50 @ \$2  
per gal.; two stings white wine for \$1.50  
@ \$2 per gal. A choice lot Groceries al-  
ways on hand. Call and examine my goods.

GEO. W. CHAMBERS,  
Talladega, Ala.

**Shilo's Consumption Cure!**

This is beyond question the most success-  
ful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a  
few doses invariably cure the worst cases of  
Cough, Cough, and Bronchitis, while it's  
wonderful success in the cure of Consumption.  
Since it's first discovery it has been  
sold on a guarantee, a fact which no other  
medicine can stand. If you have a  
Cough we earnestly ask you to try it.  
Price 10 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00. If your  
Lungs are sore, Chest, or Back, Lungs, use  
Shilo's Patent Plaster. Price 25 cts.  
Sold by Borden & Co., Jacksonville, Ala.  
Oct 15.—31—1y.

much sickness throughout  
the country just now, much of  
this nature. People are  
not too carefully after less  
other filthy localities at  
their premises. Lime should  
quite freely about the  
and when this is not ac-  
cording earth should be used  
in filthy spots. Cop-  
per or dampened with  
water may be used  
sleeping rooms.

number of the M'ntgomery  
Advertiser contains an article  
of Miss Louise Mitchell  
and Germania, for  
two enterprising points  
of just obligation to her  
noticed in a late number  
from South a sweet little  
on the same gifted pen and  
to reproduce it, but alas,  
have laid his Ruthless  
paper and we never  
paper or poem more.

**DEATH.**—Our readers will re-  
call the last issue of the Re-  
publican contained an obituary of the  
Tommie Arnold, son of Dr. J.  
of this place.

we have the melancholy  
news of the death of yet another  
of the family—Miss Salie  
the only daughter.

The moment of her brother's  
was filled with the deepest  
from which she never re-  
lived the day her gentle spirit  
left. Just one week and a  
the death of her brother she  
died with congestion and died  
the efforts of skilled physicians.  
her brother and sister existed  
in a tender relation. Very do-  
full of filial affection, Miss  
from the shoulders of her  
burden of household cares.  
her brother Tommie, whose  
late, devoted, to his sis-  
ter these cares with her and  
the rougher duty of house-  
work.

her junior by some years, and  
a great pleasure she always  
her "partner."

see side the chivalrous, manly  
of the boy, on the other, ten-  
tively love!

a picture worthy the pen  
of the delineator of the best traits  
character! the rule hand of Death, at one  
destroyed it all!

her partner went first; and we  
that he telegraphed, by  
agency, to his senior to break  
these here and come to the new

the summons, and they  
there a new partnership of  
in God's favor, the delight of  
successive.

henceforth his inexora-  
ble on each member of that devot-  
to the "firm" may, mark an ac-  
count. God will, it may, mark an ac-  
count.

Matthews cotton factory of Dallas  
in this state, employs about 300  
girls, and could give employ-  
ment to 450 more. The stock is em-  
ployed at 40 per cent premium, and  
is found on the market at that.

Nov 12.—3t.

Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

In Probate Court for said county, special  
Term, Nov. 8th, 1881.

This day came W. E. Melton Jr., Guardian  
of Mollie E. Thompson, and filed in Court  
his account and vouchers for an annual set-  
tlement of said Guardianship.

It is ordered by the court that the 7th day of  
Dec, 1881, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said  
account, and make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said  
county, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before me at my office in the court house of said  
county on said 7th day of Dec, 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS

Nov 12.—3t.

Judge of Probate.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Calhoun County,

In Probate Court for said county, special  
Term, Nov. 10th, 1881.

This day came W. W. Woodruff, Executor  
of the estate of Green L. Woodruff, deceased,  
and filed his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 6th day of Dec, 1881, be and is hereby  
appointed the day upon which to audit and pass upon said account and make said settle-  
ment, that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville  
Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said  
county, as a notice to all persons interested in said settlement to be and appear before me at my office in the court house of said  
county on said 6th day of Dec, 1881, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS

Nov 5.—3t.

Judge of Probate.

ATTENTION AGENTS.

A NEW BOOK by Mark Twain.

This day came Jas. M. Andrews, Adm'r  
of the estate of J. D. Eng., deceased, and  
filed in Court her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the third  
day of Dec, 1881, be and the same is  
hereby appointed the day upon which to audit and  
make said account and to make said settle-  
ment, that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville  
Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said  
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ment, that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville  
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county, as a notice to all persons interested in said  
settlement to be and appear before me at my office in the court house of said  
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A. WOODS

Nov 12.—3t.

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In the Northern and foggy parts of Japan it is the custom for mariners to estimate their distance from the shore by blowing their steam whistle and observing the time it takes for the echo to return to them; but on certain foggy days, and with a particular configuration of the land, the echo does not come back, so the method is misleading, which has occurred to Professor Ayrton and Perry, however, says *Engineering*, that if the source of sound were placed under water at a depth of say thirty feet, where a profound calm reigns even in stormy weather, the method would be free of these drawbacks. They propose to lower into the sea a strong musical tongue of red vibrated by an intermitting electro-magnet, and to listen for the returning echo of the note emitted by the red. This could be done by dipping a wooden or metallic surface into the water and applying the ear to it. The sides of the ship itself might even be found to catch the echo from the noise of the waves. The idea of submarine sirens as coast warners was broached five years ago, but have never been adopted.

The manufacture of oxygen gas to be distributed to consumers has long been looked upon as a desirable thing, and now a firm in Paris claims to have accomplished the purpose in a manner promising commercial success. The operation is based on the absorption, by baryta, at a certain temperature, of oxygen from the air, and the fact that the oxygen will be released when the baryta is heated to higher temperature. Heretofore it has been found that baryta gradually lost its power of absorption; but the Parisian chemists say that they have overcome that difficulty, and that their material has remained unchanged after four hundred operations. The gas obtained is said to be ninety-five per cent. oxygen, and will cost about seventy cents per thousand cubic feet. If it could be distributed like illuminating gas, and at small cost, it would be of great value for heating, lighting and bleaching purposes, and in nearly all industries. There are vast oceans of oxygen to draw upon, if only some cheap and simple method of securing it can be obtained.

*Silicon in Steel Rails.*—Dr. Dudley's formula for the composition of steel rails allows 0.04 per cent. of silicon, but other experiments show that ten times that amount of silicon can be admitted, and still retain an excellent physical character. The allowance of this margin is fortunate, because of the inability of determining when silicon is removed, as can be so exactly determined in the case of carbon.

Out of 35,000 rails on Swedish steel railways, only four broke in the winter of 1880, under a composition of 0.20 to 0.30 carbon, and 0.1 to 0.3 silicon. The diverse views held by different experts, and various conclusions arrived at, show that much yet remains to be determined by experiment, before the best composition for a steel rail can be offered.

*Lemon Juice in Diphtheria.*—Dr. Page, of Baltimore, calls the attention of physicians, in the *Medical Record* to the topical use of fresh lemon juice as a most efficient means for the removal of membranous from the throat, tonsils, etc., in diphtheria. He states that in his hands it has proved the best agent that he had as yet tried for the purpose. He applies the juice of the lemon to the affected parts every two or three hours by means of a camel's hair probang. In eighteen cases in which he has used the remedy the effect has been all that he could have wished. He finds that several of his professional brethren are prepared to give the same favorable account of the remedy.

*IMITATION GROUND GLASS.*—Cut from tissue paper or thin white muslin fancy figures, and then with transparent gum fasten them upon the glass. These are good for half doors. The same end may be obtained by applying to the windows with a brush a hot solution of sal-nitram, Glauber's salts or Epsom salts. The crystallizations in the first will be in straight lines; the Epsom salts will produce four-sided prisms, and the Glauber's salt six-sided ones. A perfect and beautiful screen can be formed in this way.

*WHISK-BROOM HOLDER.*—Cut two pasteboard hearts, ten inches long and eight inches across the top. Cut two wedge-shaped pieces, three inches long and one inch across the top, for the sides. Cover with silk, satin or velvet, and line with flannel. After joining together, work the edges with silk of some pretty color, in button-hole stitch. In the center of the front either paint or work a monogram, or some pretty pattern. Hang up by a cord and tassels of silk.

*SPICED CABBAGE.*—Quarter a cabbage head, put it in a kettle of hot water with a little salt, boil until very tender, take out carefully and drain, then place closely in a jar. Take two quarts of vinegar, one teaspoonful each of whole cloves and allspice, a stick of cinnamon and one pound of sugar, boil all together ten minutes; pour over the cabbage while hot and cover the jar. In two days it will be fit to use.

*NICE BREAKFAST DISH.*—Remove the skin from a dozen tomatoes, cut them up in a sauceman; add a little butter, pepper and salt; when sufficiently boiled, beat up five or six eggs, and just before you serve them into the pan with the tomatoes and stir one way for two minutes, allowing them to be done thoroughly. Serve warm.

*CAT'S-TAIL.*—Halve your tomatoes, put them in a kirklin with a layer of salt between each layer of tomatoes. Let them stand over night. In the morning add seasoning, cloves, allspice, and very little mace, and pepper and salt to taste, then put on the stove and boil for one hour. Take from the fire, strain and bottle.

*APPLE PIE.*—Cover a deep pie-tin with a good crust. Pare some tart apples and cut in thick slices; arrange these in the crust with plenty of sugar, and a little nutmeg grated over; pour over the apples half a teacupful of sweet cream; put strips of pastry over the top, and bake. Serve either warm or cold.

*CODFISH STREWLED.*—Boil a piece of codfish, but do not overdo it. Pick out the flesh in flakes, put them in a sauceman with a piece of butter, pepper and salt to taste, some minced parsley and the juice of a lemon, with a dust of cayenne. Put it on the fire till quite hot, and serve.

*FRUENTY.*—Take a teacupful of new wheat and boil it, in water enough to cover it, till quite soft. When cold, stir it into one quart of new milk and boil for ten minutes. Sweeten and flavor to taste, and let stand till cold before serving.

*ICED BUTTERMILK.*—There is no healthier drink than buttermilk, but it must be creamy, rich buttermilk to be good. It should stand on the ice to cool, though if very rich and thick a little ice in it is an improvement.

*Pepsine* is proving itself to be of extraordinary efficacy in destroying worms in the stomach and bowels without causing any injury to the highly organized tissues, even when it is deemed necessary to use very large doses.

*Vines* are said to extract yearly from the soil only about three-fourths of the quantity of potash and phosphoric acid that the cereals take up.

#### DOMESTIC.

*How to EMBROIDER A DRESS.*—To equal the fancy for organdy in the world of fashion is the *furore* for embroideries of silk or crewel done on the dress and with special ideas in regard to the place ornamented. This may be traced with little trouble to the revival of interest manifested in decorative needle-work. As soon as a wise woman learns something new with her needle, she must experiment on her habiliments. The experiment is not always a success, but in this instance it is—one when it is well done. It seems hard to have to add the last clause, but when embroidery is not thoroughly done well, it looks—well, miserable. And no woman, no matter how much she may be interested in the *seamstress*, has the right to make herself a walking picture of experiments, even if her art is much to her. A person who embroiders very quickly is seldom a good embroiderer, "slow and sure" being the motto that had best be remembered when any ambitious attempt is being made. Elaborate designs are not noticed on these costumes, but correctness of detail and perfect work is the *desideratum*. Bands of bluebells that look as if they were joined by a flower loom, stalks of hyacinths standing upright and stately on the side of a skirt or on the panel of a drapery, and long sprays of leaves in every green that nature has made to rest the eyes of tired people, are for outlining edges that are of great length; and clusters of roses, blossoms or field flowers are for the side of bodices, to ornament a cuff or make *garçons*.

An olive green dress is embroidered in blue bells, a black one in morning, glories a dark green, in vine leaves, and a navy blue in poppies.

On evening dresses of black net, straw embroidery is noticeable. It is effective and expensive, but unless intended only for one wearing, neither desirable nor durable.

The original front width is covered with a floriated pattern wrought out in straw, while a narrow bordering of it trimms the other portion. It is a work that requires much care, and after it is done the game seems scarcely worth the candle unless it is simply played to kill time.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1881.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Not excused in the most durable and  
expensive moderate.

JOHN T. MARTIN

ELLIS & MARTIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

7 State Row, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Associated in the practice of their  
prosecutors, and will attend to all business  
in the counties of the 12th judicial cir-  
cuit and adjoining counties in the supreme  
and federal courts of the state.

May 16, 1874

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May 16, 1874

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SURGEON DENTIST



# Anniston,

## ALABAMA.

# WOODSTOCK IRON COMPANY.

Have made preparations for a heavy Fall and Winter trade, and offer among many inducements the following to Farmers and interior Merchants of this entire section. A close approximation to Rome and Selma prices for cotton---in fact so close that we often just "match" them in spot cash, thus affording the poor farmer a home market

## EQUAL TO ROME OR SELMA!

NO CHARGE FOR WEIGHING AND NO DEDUCTION FOR LIGHT BALES!

new commodious and convenient *WAGON YARD*, with large comfortable rooms with fire-places and a number of stalls for Stock, **ALL FREE OF CHARGE!**

Stock of Goods larger than is kept in the combined stores of any town in the country, that for freshness, variety and cheapness has never been reached in this section. Plenty of

Corn, Flour, Meal, Meat, Molasses, Coffee, Sugar, Bagging, Ties

## DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES!

In fact any and everything that a farmer needs. We defy competition in quality and prices. When our rivals in the small villages near tell you it won't pay to come here don't believe them. Don't listen to them, but try the Anniston market once, and you will need no persuading to try it again. We never tell you we will give you so much for your Cotton if you will agree to trade so much, and then try and make up loss on Cotton by putting an additional profit on Goods, but we pay you the

## SPOT CASH!

and then if you wish to buy anything sell it to you for the same price we would if you had sold us no Cotton.

We consume the cotton **RIGHT HERE** in our Cotton Mill. How can you expect merchants in the adjoining villages to compete with us in prices, where they have to ship it to Rome or Selma and pay freights and commissions? Come and see us, for you will be treated well in every way at Anniston.

**T. H. Hopkins,**

Storekeeper Woodstock Iron Company's Store

### PROPOSALS

Received by the Mayor and  
of the town of Anniston,  
Member 1st, for planting out  
Streets, Park and Cemetery  
Town,  
**2000**  
OAK SHADE TREES.  
The trees to be less than  
in diameter, and 12 inches  
the ground. One half will  
when the trees are set out,  
in 12 months, and bal-  
months. The contract  
guarantees the life of each tree  
years.







**NOTICE TO CREDITORS**  
Print single announcements  
free of charge; but we can  
respect free of charge. It  
is to have them set up and  
and our friends and soci-  
not to exceed of all  
things to charge for these things.  
to cover expense of composi-  
will charge one fourth advances  
for all obituaries and tributes  
and shall send bill to the man  
and same. We will publish  
and tribute of respect sent us  
by our writers.

W. P. Howell has sent us  
large potatoes. Thanks.

In Hamburg, Ark.,  
8th 1881, Capt. John  
aged 83 years, formerly  
of Jacksonville, Ala.

advertisements of new R  
operators. This makes the  
R. projected in and  
Calhoun county. When  
finished we will have  
roads cutting through the  
in all directions and our  
station facilities will be  
better than now.

to BUY.—A lot of  
The highest market  
will be paid in cash or the  
will be taken in payment for  
Apply at this office.

F. M. Treadaway will  
in the Methodist church  
next.

At his home in Choctawhoo-  
some days ago, A. T. Martin,  
mention of the stomach.

was a member of the 10th  
regiment during the war and was  
a faithful soldier. In the  
in which he lived he was  
beloved for his good qualities of  
his friends, which are many,  
despite his untimely death.

correction in time of sale of J.  
Adm. of William Clough.  
in it has appeared Dec 30th,  
should have read Dec 3rd.

Sale of Thoroughbred Cattle.  
COL. JAMES CROOK

Montgomery Advertiser.

In the "Southern Live Stock Journal"  
we find the following notice of the first  
annual sale of thoroughbred cattle.—  
These sales, as has been before stated,  
were inaugurated by the stock breeders  
of Alabama, Mississippi, and one or  
more other Gulf States; and among the  
members is Col. James Crook, of Cal-  
houn, one of the R. R. Commission of  
Alabama, who sold a fine heifer, which  
is further noticed below. The Journal  
says:

The sale of thoroughbred cattle at our  
Fair, which took place on Tuesday, the  
second day of the Fair, under the  
management of Col. W. R. Stewart, was a  
grand success. It is the first important  
annual sale of blooded cattle that has  
taken place in the Gulf States, and is  
the beginning of a new era in the develop-  
ment of the stock breeding interests of  
the South. There were sold at auction,  
in all, 27 Jersey's of various ages, from  
few months to five years, and one short  
horn bull and one Galloway bull.  
The aggregate amount of the sales was  
\$217,000, an average of \$145.75.  
27 Jersey's sold for \$4,074.50, a little over  
an average of \$150 per head. Our well  
known and efficient city auctioneer, Mr.  
J. F. Cline, conducted the sale, under  
the supervision of Col. Stewart, and it  
was fair in all respects. The cattle were  
sent here by the owners for absolute sale,  
and when put up the bidders had to determine  
their value. There was some risk in it, but the stock breeders of  
Alabama and Mississippi, determined to see  
what value the public put on thorough-  
bred acclimated Jersey's, and we are  
gratified to know they were not disappointed  
in the result. While some of  
the sales were less than the prices asked by  
the owners, on the whole they  
were satisfactory, and we learn that it is  
the intention of the stock breeders of  
Mississippi and Alabama, to have annual  
sales or their surplus stock at Meridian,  
and make that a permanent feature  
of our fairs. There can be no doubt  
that this will give a new impetus to stock  
breeding in both States, and will cause  
purchasers throughout the South to look  
to the annual sales at Meridian for the  
best place to purchase thoroughbred  
stock.

Oct 15—2m

### SPECIAL COLUMN.

#### Mountain Farm And Vineyard For Sale.

The undersigned will give a bar-  
gain in the fine fruit farm and  
vineyard on top of the mountain  
1/2 miles from Jacksonville known  
as the George White place.

STEVENSON & GRANT,  
Real Estate Agents.

WANTED—A good milch cow. Apply  
ROBERT ADAMS,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

#### SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

The Messrs. Camp are prepared to of-  
fer a bargain in their saw-mill, situated  
in the midst of fine timber, near Weaver's  
Station; and with it ox teams, wag-  
ons, log wagons &c. Call on them at  
their mill, or address

W. A. CAMP & SON,

Jacksonville, Ala.

#### STOLEN.

Stolen from my office in Anniston on  
the 12th inst., a peculiar walking cane,  
valuable to me as a gift and from long  
possession. I will give \$5 for the re-  
covery of the cane or \$10 for the cane  
and thief.

#### DESCRIPTION.

It has the appearance of cane, but is  
solid wood; buck-horn head, with silver  
plate on top with my name and resi-  
dence engraved thereon, if not obliterated  
since theft. About four or five inches  
from the top is a silver cypher for cord.  
The bottom is ornamented with brass  
ferrule some three inches long.

H. L. FIFERS,

Anniston, Ala.

#### FINE LINEN, HAND-embroidery, &c.

20 cents, Suits to order, \$22.50 ap.

Part to order, \$6.00 up.

Ready made Garments, all prices, etc.  
All goods marked in plain figures and  
ONE PRICE ONLY.

ALEX. RICE, Selma, Ala.

Ship your cotton to Simpson and  
Lodetter, Rome, Ga., and they will  
secure you the highest market price  
for it.

Oct 1—3m

We sell cotton on commission for our  
patrons, and do not buy cotton at all.

SIMPSON & LEDBETTER,

Cotton Factors, Rome, Ga.

Oct 1—3m

#### Hard Times Ahead.

Short crops makes trade very unsatisfactory,  
and I have determined to sell my large  
stock of Liquors off at reduced prices,  
although they have advanced in market. I  
can sell you a XXXX Rye for \$1.50 @ \$2  
per gal.; a two stamp white corn for \$1.50  
@ \$2 per gal. A choice lot for groceries at  
time of year. Your & my best regards to you.  
GEO. W. CHAMBERS,  
Talladega, Ala.

#### Louisville & Great Southern RAILROAD LINE

The Quickest and Shortest  
ROUTE TO ALL POINTS

NORTH & EAST,  
Only One Change of Cars

TO CHICAGO ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND  
DETROIT, PITTSBURGH,  
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON

AND THE QUICKEST ROUTE TO  
BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

Ran through from Birmingham to

MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS,  
LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI.

Trains run as follows:

Lv Birmingham ..... 9.25 a.m. 12.01 p.m.  
Lv Louisville ..... 11.35 a.m. 3.25 p.m.

Lv Birmingham ..... 4.15 p.m. 5.50 p.m.  
Ar Mobile ..... 5.50 p.m. 1.50 a.m.  
Ar New Orleans ..... 9.45 p.m. 10.12 a.m.

Agents at all stations will give you full  
and reliable information as to time and con-  
nections to all points, and will procure you  
rates and through tickets on application  
for further information address

C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Jan 29, 1881

#### NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Messrs. Stevenson & Grant have perfected  
an arrangement with a New York House by  
which they can fit orders for first class Agri-  
cultural Machinery. See them before you  
order. The House they represent, and  
whose goods they will handle is one of the  
largest in the North, and their prices defly  
competition. If you want a steam engine,  
hay press, Cottier, reaper, mower, sulky  
plow, or anything, call on them.

Oct 25—2m

#### ONE WHO KNOWS

says: Rankin's Compound Fluid Extract of  
Birch and Juniper is the most pleasant and  
effective remedy for all diseases of the Bladder  
or Kidneys that has been offered to the  
public. Mild and pleasant in its action, it  
stimulates and invigorates the secretions,  
and gives health and tone to the prostate  
or diseased organs. Pain in the Bladder,  
Gravel, Prostration, Non-retention of the  
Urine, Brick Dust Deposit—in fact, all dis-  
ease of the Bladder or Kidneys are cured  
by it.

Prepared only by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar,  
Atlanta, Ga., and sold by Druggists  
everywhere.

Atlanta, Ga., July 4, 1881.

I am one of the unfortunate sufferers from  
Gravel or disease of the Kidneys, and find  
and more speedy relief from Rankin's Birch  
and Juniper than any other. I esteem it so  
highly that I would willingly part with  
one bottle in the world. I will give it  
any amount for it. I recommend  
it above all other similar preparations.

E. T. WINN.

#### MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of a Mortgage  
deed, with power to sell, executed by  
C. C. Cook, and his wife, M. J. Cook, of  
Etowah county, Ala., on the 19th day  
of December next, within the usual  
time of sale, the following described  
real estate to wit: the distributive share  
of the said C. C. Cook in the estate of  
Thos. K. Cook, deceased, which is fully  
set forth and described in the last will  
and testament of the said Thos. K. Cook,  
now on record in the Probate office of  
Calhoun county, Ala.

Two per cent of all subscriptions must  
be paid in money at the time the sub-  
scription is made.

November 19, 1881.

AMOS G. WEST,  
JOHN POSTELL,  
JOHN W. INZER.

Nov 26—2m

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters of Administration upon the  
estate of R. W. Penney, deceased, having  
been granted the undersigned by the  
Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate  
Court of Calhoun County, on the 15th  
day of November, 1881, notice is hereby  
given that all persons having claims  
against said estate, will be required to  
present the same within the time allow-  
ed by law, or they will be barred.

SARAH A. PENNEY, Adm'r.

Nov 26—2m

#### REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

If you want to purchase or sell lands  
upon favorable terms, call on or write to

JNO. M. CALDWELL,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

Jacksonville, Ala.

No charge for examination of  
titles where there is either sale or pur-  
chase.

Aug 13—2m

#### SAW-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned will give a bar-  
gain in the fine fruit farm and  
vineyard on top of the mountain  
1/2 miles from Jacksonville known  
as the George White place.

STEVENSON & GRANT,

Real Estate Agents.

WANTED—A good milch cow. Apply  
ROBERT ADAMS,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

Nov 26—2m

### NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED BY

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS

A BIG LOT OF GOODS,

Consisting of all classes of Prints, Dress  
Goods, Worsted, Cambric, Flan-  
nels, Linens, Reaching Sheet-  
ing, Bedclothing, Shirts,   
Haberdashery, Buttons,   
Laces, Bands, Ho-  
tels, Trimmings,   
Silk, Corsets, Chin-  
drilla, Satin,   
Shawls, Nubians, She-  
land, Figus, Ladies and  
Gentlemen's Shoes, etc., etc.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

HATS, HATS.

Blankets, Whips, Tinware Buck-  
ets and Fancy Groceries until you can't  
rest, Jingles, Fruit Cakes, Ginger,   
Snaps, Candies, Oysters Salmon,  
Strawberries, Jellies, Rice, Town  
Greek Flour, Coffee, Sugar,  
Syrup, Meat, etc., etc., etc.

Now Last.

Pocket Cutlery, Tableware,  
Glassware, Croc'ery & Basting Spoons.

Thanking you for past patronage and  
asking you to call on us by all means,  
we are truly yours,

J. D. HAMMOND'S SONS,

Oct 1—2m

East Tennessee, Virginia

—AND—

GEORGIA RAILROADS.

Forms the quickest and most com-  
pact route to

MISSISSIPPI RIVER,

—AND—

WATERING PLACES

—TO THE—

Watering Places

—TO THE—

East Tennessee and Virginia

The principal Inducements are

SPLDNDID SCENERY, QUICK  
TIME, THROUGH CARS.

The only line passing through the monu-  
mental regions of East Tennessee and Vir-  
ginia. Through cars run from Selma to  
Bristol without change. For information  
address,

JAS. R. OGREN, G. P. A., Knoxville,  
RAY KNIGHT, A. G. P. A., Selma.

SOUTH. MAIL TRAIN DAILY.

LV. 4.20 a.m. Mediolanum, Ar. 10.00 p.m.

7.04 a.m. Demopolis, 7.25 p.m.

9.40 a.m. m. Selma, 9.45 p.m. n.

9.50 a.m. m. do. 10.50 p.m.

12.24 p.m. m. Oxford, 1.24 p.m. n.

1.40 p.m. m. Tuscaloosa, 1.55 p.m. n.

6.01 p.m. m. Rome, 9.45 p.m. n.

